THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1254.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

Weſtham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a leaſe, and is at preſent working, the above Foundery; and having provided the beſt artiſts in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the firſt quality, propoſes to caſt, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every deſcription; alſo, caſt Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, regiſtered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and ſmall ſtoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain ſtoves and maul'd plates; caſt railing of every pattern, plowſhares & plow boards; caſt coach, phæton and chair boxes; ſcale weights from 1 to 60 lb; faſh and clock weights: patent taw irons for ſmiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with ſcrews complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; caſt iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every deſcription—together with any other article in the caſting line, to a given pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purchaſed by application as above.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
Firſt Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Laſt drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next claſs, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next claſs, or paid, at the option of the perſon entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be conſidered as renewed in the ſecond claſs.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the firſt day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loſs on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000 *dolls.*		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raiſed,		10,000
Ticket firſt drawn,		1,000
Ticket laſt drawn,		20,000
1 *other prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of*	10,000	20,000
3 *ditto of*	5,000	15,000
49 *ditto of*	1,000	49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madiſon.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelſon.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Baſſett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleaſants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Birchett and Watkins Leigh, Peterſburg;—Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Wincher; Chapman Johnſton, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A Brick Lumber Houſe,

ON the Croſs-ſtreet, leading to Shockoe warehouſe, now occupied by Taliaferro & Dickerſon. Poſſeſſion to be given the 1ſt of October next. For terms apply to

Marcus Elean.

July 28 oawtf

Mr. GILBERT RICKS—

SIR,

YOU are hereby notified, that on Friday the ſecond day of November next, at Goochland courthouſe, I ſhall proceed to take the depoſition of Joſeph Gray, to be read as evidence in my ſuit (as aſſignee of George Slaughter) againſt you, now depending in Albemarle court; at which time you may attend, if you think proper. Y'rs.

WM. O. ALLEN.

Williamburg, October 4th, 1804. 1aw2dNo.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

COMMITTED as a runaway, by the name of JACK DENNIS, a ſlender Negro Man, of 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, no fleſh marks perceivable, wears ear-bobs, has good teeth, and dreſſed like a ſailor. He ſays his name is *John Brown*, is a free-man, and born at Little York, Pennſylvania, and has two brothers, Ephraim and Benjamin Brown—the former, a houſe-carpenter, in *Baltimore*; the latter, a ſhoemaker at *Alexandria* in this ſtate—and that he has commonly uſed the water for a livelihood. He will be ſold as a ſlave, according to law, unleſs claimed by his owner, or ſufficient proof of *freedom* ſhall be exhibited in due time to prevent it.

WILLIAM ROSE, K-eper.

May 15th, 1804. 1aw12w*

To be Sold,

AT the late dwelling place of EDMUND PENDLETON, deceaſed, in the county of Caroline, on THURSDAY the firſt day of November next, all the STOCKS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and LIBRARY of BOOKS, belonging to the deceaſed. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

EDM: PENDLETON, Executor.

September 28th, 1804. 3t.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, on Thurſday the firſt day of November next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Jacob Wheaton, dec.

ALL the ſtock on hand, conſiſting of a variety of TIN and COPPER WARE, Coppersmith's and Tinman's TOOLS, OLD METAL, one complete TURNING LATHE, &c. &c.

And on the following day, will be offered for ſale, at the dwelling-houſe of Mrs. Wheaton, all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, belonging to the deceaſed.

Six months credit, with approved ſecurity, will be allowed for all ſums, above Ten Dollars, and cash for all ſums under.

WM. COOK, Ex'or.

Richmond, October 11, 1804.

The full-blooded and complete *ENGLISH STALLION*

WRANGLER,

The property of Col. Miles Selden, and others,

WILL ſtand at my ſtable in the county of Prince-Edward, ten miles below the courthouſe, and two from Elisha Betts's Tavern, the enſuing ſeaſon. The terms, pedigree and performance will be made known before the ſeaſon commences.

THOMAS HASKINS.

October 1ſt, 1804. oaw4*

NORFOLK, Oct. 11.

From London papers received at the office of the Herald, by the brig Eliza, captain Malyard, arrived here on Tueſday, in 47 days from Jerſey.

LONDON, Auguſt 13—18.

The political intelligence ſince our laſt is of but little importance. The moſt intereſting ſubject, next to the invaſion, is the rumoured combination of the continental powers againſt France. The king of Sweden, who obviouſly is as angry with Bonaparte as the emperor Alexander, has given his vote as duke of Pomerania, in the college of princes of the empire, reſpecting the affair of the duke d'Enghien. But the power of Sweden againſt France is nothing, and unleſs the great powers more immediately in the neighborhood of the French territory, take part in the quarrel, the meaſures of the northern courts muſt be confined to expreſſions only. In the mean time other violations of the freedom of Germany are mentioned. Bremen, one of the Hanſeatick towns, which had been ordered to afford Bonaparte a loan on the ſecurity of the revenues of the electorate of Hanover, and had refuſed, has been ſubjected to a blockade of extraordinary rigour; and it is even ſaid, that military execution has at laſt been employed to enforce the ſum demanded. If this be true, and if the members and guardians of the Germanic empire ſubmit to this, it may ſurely be concluded that nothing will rouſe them.

Private letters are ſaid to have been received in town which mention, that ſome of Bonaparte's emiſſaries have been circulating a plan for the partition of the dominions of his Swediſh majeſty. According to this plan, Ruſſia is to receive, as her ſhare of the ſpoil, the Swediſh part of the Grand Duchy of Finland, with five ſurrounding Diſtricts; and Denmark is to obtain the remaining Diſtricts; and his majeſty of Sweden is forſooth to be indemnified for the loſs of his dominions by a new kingdom, compoſed of ſome princes of the Batavian Republic, together with the dominions belonging to Pruſſia along the German ocean as far as Bremen. The King of Pruſſia, for this large ceſſion of his territories, is to get in return Hanover and Swediſh Pomerania. Such is the ſtrange partition of the territories of his Swediſh majeſty, which, according to the letters to which we allude, had produced a ſtrong ſenſation in the North of Europe.

The reports of Paris are big with new conſpiracies, and proſcriptions. The firſt objects of Fouche, on his recall to the adminiſtration of Police, is ſaid to be the deſtruction of what Bonaparte calls the faction of the Generals. If it is neceſſary to any views or deſigns of the Corſican, if he has any wiſh to gratify, or any apprehenſions to remove, and the charge of a conſpiracy will effect his purpoſe, we have no doubt but it would be made, and carried into execution. It appears, however, to be generally believed, that the late Royal Chief, Count de Bourmont, who in January, 1800, made his peace with the Conſular Government, and was afterwards confined in the citadel of Beſancon, was ſome time laſt month removed to the Temple, on the accuſation of being at the head of a conſpiracy, in which the generals La Hoche, Macdonald, Soham, Lecourbe, Silm, Bonneau, and other diſtinguiſhed officers of the ſame rank, who fought under Pichegru and Moreau, are ſaid to be implicated. It is alſo reported that the generals Reynier and Deſolles, though in actual employ, are among thoſe whom Bonaparte regards with an eye of ſuſpicion. Various contrary accounts are given reſpecting theſe generals; and among others it is ſaid, that Fouche has propoſed a voluntary exile to theſe generals, which they have all rejected except La Hoche, whoſe perſonal friendſhip for Moreau made it deſirable for him to ſhare his exile.

From the Hamburgh mail, arrived at this day.

GENOA, July 16.

By information from ſea we learn, that the Engliſh have taken poſſeſſion of the largeſt of the Hieres Iſlands, ſouthward of Toulon, having there landed 1800 men, ſick from the fleet, 18 pieces of cannon, which in the neighborhood of Toulon conſiſts of 27 ſail.

STRASBURG, July 30.

We learn from Paris that M. D'Oubril, the Ruſſian charge d'affaires, has fixed the 8th of Auguſt for his departure, having already received his paſſports from M. Durand, miniſter *ad interim* for the foreign department. We are, however, aſſured from good authority, that no kind of apprehenſion of the diſturbance of the tranquility of the continent need be entertained.

LEGHORN, July 20.

Since the Engliſh men of war have been ſtationed near the Hieres, two frigates have cruized before Genoa, which, with the Engliſh ſloops on the Genoeſe river, very ſenſibly injure the trade of that city.

TRANSLATED FOR THE HERALD.

Letter from General Moreau to his brother, a tribune at Paris.

"BAREGES, 6th July.

"An expreſs has brought me a permit to paſs ſome days here with my wife and child. Of the officers who conducted me, there remains only Ramel, who has been extremely attentive, and who will accompany me to the port from which I am to embark. What ideas, what recollections have aſſailed me in traverſing this fine country, for the purpoſe of leaving it—never to return!

"It ſeems as if they had made me paſs through it in one of its longeſt dimenſions to increase my regret. Calm your ſorrows, my friend, for I ſhall ſtill find in family affections reſources ſufficient to ſupport the evils which ſurround me. I have made great ſacrifices to preſerve theſe, and to theſe I ſhall excluſively deliver myſelf. I know that my contemporaries already accuſe me of weakneſs and want of reſolution—of receding from death, and of almoſt ſoliciting the clemency of Bonaparte. Poſterity will judge more juſtly—it will eſtimate all that was painful, and even terrible in the kind of death prepared for a man who had acquired ſome ſhare of military glory, and who was accuſtomed to brave only the dangers of the field. I acknowledge that the idea of mounting on a ſcaffold, after exhauſting all the ſighs of a long and torturing agony, filled me with terror. I did not find myſelf exhauſted by any of thoſe opinions, by any of thoſe ſentiments, that make ſome men brave whatever is *ignominious* in death. I had for a long time renounced all endeavors to give liberty to my country:—I believed it had more occaſion for repoſe than for liberty itſelf; and although I was far from approving the means by which this repoſe was obtained, I did not think it neceſſary to devote myſelf to procure more honorable ones. I had paid my debt to my country—it remained for my fellow citizens to diſcharge theirs to me. My taſk was finiſhed—their duties began. If they have, without reſiſtance, ſuffered a deſpotic government to be eſtabliſhed; if they have ſometimes lent it that aid that makes it probable that they accepted this government without much repugnance; if they are all either careleſs, wearied or cowardly; I aſk, was it for me, ſo little accuſtomed to civil diſcord, ſo little formed to influence political convulſions, to devote myſelf to the attempt of giving them another form?

"In this ſtate of things, poſſeſſing only that kind of ambition which does not refuſe itſelf to propitious circumſtances, but that riſks nothing to create them—not favored with that ſenſe of duty towards my country, that opinion which exalts every faculty and riſks every chance, I found nothing in my breaſt or my imagination that could ſoften the ſacrafice I was about to make, or diſguiſe from me the horrors of the ſcaffold. Should it be ſaid the care of my glory preſcribed to me a death uſeful to my country and honorable to myſelf—I anſwer that I have been ambitious of military fame alone; that I was content with the portion of it I had obtained, and had little regard for that renown which is acquired by other talents and ſucceſſes. It is not juſt to ſay that for the preſervation of our fame we ſhould be forced to interfere with the interior regulations of an illuſtrious ſtate, aggrandized by our victories. It is inconſiderate and thoughtleſs to deſire, that a man who has acquired great military glory, ſhould poſſeſs alſo every other ſpecies of ambition.—Miſery to the country that ſhall be governed by him.

"You could not have known that before I quitted Paris, I ſaw M. Bonaparte. At the moment of departure they announced to me his intention, that I was to be carried before him;—the reception he gave me was a little derogatory to Imperial Majeſty.—He was in the cabinet with his brother Louis. He advanced towards me, and with a ſlight inclination, "General Moreau," ſaid he, "I have deſired to ſee you, to know, if before you quit France, you have any wiſh to form or any requeſt to make of me. You may believe that in every thing that has paſt, my heart often felt for the ſituation you were placed in by your imprudence, and in which, not to interfere with the courſe of the laws, an imperious neceſſity obliged me to leave you;—but we will ſpeak no more of theſe unhappy affairs. I have taken care that they ſhall not be renewed; for, in ſhort, they aimed at my life—a life that I have conſecrated to the good of France, and which is yet, for ſome time to come, neceſſary for its repoſe. In all this affair I have forgiven much; but I declare that the ſeaſon of indulgence is paſt. *General Moreau, you love liberty and independence, and I do not think I have made a choice diſagreeable to you in ſending you to the United States.* You will there find a new people, and not ſuch a degenerate nation as inhabit our antient Europe. *I have often been ambitious of performing*

...careful, but less brilliant part, in which WASHINGTON *has shewn so much love for his country—so much of patriotism and military talent.* But it was not in France such a part could be played; the factions had too much of restlessness and power not to be drawn away by them; it was necessary to reign them with a hand of iron. I know very well this accords but little with *liberty*—that one must often violate principles, and even the established laws; but in all this one ought to view more the ascendance of circumstances than our ambition. Alas! *General Moreau*, I have not chosen my part—no, I have not chosen it. It is an inevitable fatality that has thrown me in it—It is that which holds me, and forces me at once and the same time to exhaust every thing that is brilliant and painful. One is obliged in so difficult a situation to do many things against one's will. You see in me the spoilt child of Fortune; but she makes me pay dearly for her favors! General Moreau, I do not sleep on roses!"—This incoherent discourse almost as much surprized as embarrassed me. I was about to answer, when a courier from Russia was announced. Bonaparte seemed to be much agitated. "General Moreau," said he, abruptly quitting me, "say to my brother Louis, whatever you have to say to me—he will give me a relation of it." I asked only the favor of resting some days at Bareges; and it is this favor that procures me the pleasure of writing to you."

(Translated for the Herald, from the same paper.)

The following letter, (says a Paris paper,) is attributed to one of our Generals, whom prudence forbids us to name:

"Gen. ——— to Gen. Bonaparte.

"GENERAL,

"It is of but little consequence to me, that you cause yourself to be called *Consul* or *Emperor*—that you should be seated on a *Chair* or on a *Throne*—a more pompous title or a greater act of madness, will neither make me tolerate your pretensions, or acknowledge you rights—You exercise a power without responsibility, without check, or controul; and, by this alone, you are nothing in my eyes but the enemy of my country, and a daring usurper. In determining to write to you, to tell you plainly what I think of you, of your enterprizes, and of your cruel and desolating success, you will readily believe that I have before my eyes the danger that one hazards in telling the truth, and that I am accordingly prepared to brave it.—Thus, whether you cause me to be shot, at midnight, without other witnesses than the instruments of the execution—that you strangle me in one of your bastiles, or transport me beyond the seas, I am resigned to my lot, and brave the utmost of your fury.

In thus addressing you, I ought, perhaps, to have waited until your anxiety had torn me from obscurity, on the supposition of crimes; or until some happy circumstances should present me with the means of freeing my country: but it is declared that you suspect me—that the interest I took in the prosecution instituted by you against General Moreau, seems to you a proof that I was a party in his designs, or wished for their success—I cannot in such a state of things be silent, and if I am to prove that there are virtues that tyranny is enraged at and cruelly punishes, I shall at least demonstrate, that they inspire also a courage that nothing can disconcert—I shall at least leave an example that will not be without its imitators. Yes, Mr. General, I have interested myself strongly in the fate of General Moreau; it is a crime which France and all Europe have witnessed—I am ignorant if he entertained any designs against you; but I have certain proof that for a long time past, you have *conspired* against him—and when I saw that this noble victim was about to swell the number of those who have already been sacrificed to your implacable vengeance, to your base jealousy, the only wishes that I had were to see him triumph in splendor over your persecutions, or to see him fall with honor. Neither of these wishes have been gratified—You have spared his life, but you have sullied his glory; that glory which, founded on more real and useful exploits, was more solid than your own. Thus, Mr. General, by employing alternately assassination and treachery, you have succeeded in snatching from the French nation, two men who were an honor to it, and from our armies two Generals in possession of their best wishes, and best affections, because they sought only their country's welfare. Yes, you glitter with all the lustre that great victories occasion; no importunate renown now shocks your pride; the tomb has swallowed the man whom all Europe ranked above you, and all the Generals of the revolution. Banishment is the lot of him, who followed these footsteps, has obtained a reputation in the opinion of the public, far above your's. It is by these two outrages, these two crimes against the nation, that you have at last quieted your jealousy and justified your ambition. I look around me for all those brave characters who first conducted the French armies to victory—who saved their country from the disasters of a foreign invasion—I find them either proscribed or emigrated; the more ancient their services, the sooner they are blotted from remembrance. There is no longer any recompence, any power, any influence, but for those, who, like yourself, have only triumphed over the obscurity that surrounded them, by serving the rage of revolutionary tyrants; those who massacred Frenchmen before they turned their arms against a foreign foe. You have named yourself Emperor, Mr. General; but this proud title does not so far disguise the origin of your celebrity, as to make us forget the bloody æra that began, and the frightful success that established it—all France knows, all the military of France remember, that but for the bloody day of the 13th Vendimiare, which made you a great man, a hero, a sovereign, you would have gone to La Vendee in quality of Lieutenant General of Brigade.

The reputation you had acquired until then rendered you worthy of tracing the steps of the Coussins, the Rossignols, and not of serving under the orders of the Pichegrus and Moreaus. Hence, without doubt, Mr. General, is the origin of your hatred in those great soldiers, and against all those who were honored by being their companions in arms. Posterity begins already with one, and its terrible voice accuses you of having assassinated him, whom you never could equal. It will, without doubt, shortly begin with the other, since he is in the hands of your blood letters. But, beware, Mr. General, fortune amuses herself with raising men to unheard of grandeurs, but to precipitate them from a lofty situation, but to destroy her own work, by a great catastrophe or an unexpected event.

NOTE, *by the Translator*.—The above is supposed to be the fabrication of a certain Ex-Archbishop who resides at Guernsey.

Translated for the Telegraphe.

NOMINATION
OF THE
EMPEROR OF HAYTI.
Jean Jacquis Dessalines.

We, generals of the army of Hayti, anxious to consecrate, by an authentic act, the wishes of our hearts, and the dispositions so strongly expressed by the people of Hayti.

Persuaded that the supreme power needs no division, and that the interest of the country demands that the supreme powers should be entrusted to his hands who has re-united the confidence, the affection and love of his fellow-citizens.

Well convinced, by cruel experience and the history of nations, that a nation can only be suitably governed by an individual, and that he merits that distinction who has to consolidate the edifice of our independence and liberty.

Considering their long series of misfortunes and vicissitudes, they have determined to assure the guarantee and safety of their citizens in a manner immutable and unchangeable; and that the surest means of attaining this object is to *decree* to that chief who is alone capable of governing and representing with dignity a nation, a title august and sacred, which concentrates in him the power of the state, and which reposes in him the pledges of internal and external tranquility.

Considering that the title of Governor-general, hitherto conferred on citizen J. J. Dessalines, does not sufficiently fulfil the general wish, inasmuch as it supposes a secondary power, dependant on a foreign authority, to whose yoke we have always been subservient.

Without longer submitting to the frequent and obstinate refusal of citizen J. J. Dessalines, to accept a power which the people and the army have delegated to him from the first epoch of the proclamation of our independence—and since this refusal is contrary to the intersts, the wishes and the prosperity of the country.—We decree to the aforesaid citizen J. J. Dessalines the title of Emperor of Hayti, and the right of choosing and appointing his successor. Desirous that this free expression of our hearts, already resolved on by the people, should be offered with as short delay as possible for his sanction.

Done at Port-au-Prince, 25th January, 1804, and first year of the independence of Hayti.

(Signed)

VERNET, *Minister of France.*
CLERVEAUX, CHRISTOPHE, } *Commanding the division of the North.*
PETION, GODARD, and GELFARD, } *Do. do. South.*
15 *Generals of Brigade and Counsellors of State*—and
200 *Generals of distinguished rank, &c.*

February 15, first year of the independence of Hayti.

The governor general of Hayti, to the generals of the army and civil and military authorities:

Citizens,

If any consideration can justify in my eyes, the august title which your confidence has conferred on me, it is only my unalterable zeal in watching over the safety of the empire, and my wishes to consolidate our enterprize. Let us not efface from our minds those strong remembrances which our recent misfortunes have imprinted on our hearts.—They will be powerful preservatives against the surprize of our enemy, and we will fortify ourselves against every idea of indulgence with regard to them. If the middle passions place men in mediocrity, half measures arrest the rapid march of revolutions.

Since, then, you have judged it the interest of the state, that I should accept the rank to which you would elevate me, by imposing on me a new burthen, I contract no new obligation towards my country. I have long since made all sacrifices; but I feel that a higher, more sacred duty unites me to her destiny.—I feel, I say, that I ought rapidly to conduct our enterprise to its determined object, and by laws wise and suited to our manners, suffer every citizen to enjoy individual liberty, without injury to the rights of others, or without offending that authority which watches over our general happiness.

In accepting this burthen as weighty as honorable I make myself accountable for all the evil or advantages which may result from my administration. But remember that it is during the most stormy season you have given me the helm of the vessel of state—I am a soldier—war was always my profession, and whenever the barbarity or avarice of your enemies shall bring them on your shores, I will justify your choice, and fighting at your head I will prove that the title of your general shall be always honorable to me.

The illustrious rank to which you have elevated me teaches me that I am become the father of my fellow citizens, whose defender I have been hitherto, but the father of a family of warriors should never lay down his sword, if he wishes to transmit to posterity his and them with combat.

It is to you, generals and soldiers, who will ascend after me to supreme power, that I address myself; happy in being enabled to transmit my authority to those who have poured out their blood for their country. I renounce, yes I formally renounce, the unjust custom of transmitting my power to my family.

I shall never respect ancestry, but when the talents requisite for a good governor are united in the subject. Frequently the head which is fired by the burning ardor of youth, contributes more effectually to the happiness of his country than the cool experience of age, which temporises at the moment when temerity alone should govern.

It is on these conditions that I am your emperor, and destruction to him who, elevated by the gratitude of a people, shall ascend the throne with other sentiments than those of the father of his family.

DESSALINES.

By the governor general,
Adjutant general
BOISROND TONNERRE.

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—On a question of so high importance as that which has arisen between a foreign nation and our own, and in which all classes of people begin to take a deep interest, it becomes us not to be silent. Obeying the injunctions of duty, therefore, we now propose to enter upon a brief, and we hope not useless, discussion of the topics which agitate the community. If an apology were necessary for anticipating the administration in giving a direction to the public mind, it may be found in the *appeal to the people* which has been made, on behalf of [illegible] by her accredited minister, as is believed, [illegible] which, though formerly justified by our good Democrats, is now very properly condemned by them. This gentleman, in a series of papers under the signature of *Gratiora Manent*, has attempted to bear out his motion in refusing to ratify our last convention, with her, till the following conditions have been complied with on the part of our government:

"First. That time be allowed to give notice to their subjects of the convention, which has not yet been done, as they considered it totally abandoned by the American government.

"Secondly. That the article relating to prizes carried into Spanish ports by French cruizers, be totally expunged, and all claims upon the Spanish government on that account be forever relinquished.

"Thirdly. That the act of the United States authorising the President to establish one or more ports on the river Mobile, be immediately repealed."

As to the first of these proprositions, it cannot, as the writer observes, be considered a very important one; but as he takes notice of the very great delay of nearly two years on the part of the American administration to ratify the convention, it may not be amiss that the public should be made acquainted with the cause of it; especially too, since we find the ministerial prints attempting to account for it in a way not altogether correct and candid.

It is admitted on all hands that the convention was signed at Madrid the 11th August 1802, and sent over for ratification. It has been stated in some of the papers that the President, instead of laying it before the Senate the first opportunity, kept it in his pocket an improper length of time.—Whether this was so we will not undertake to determine, if it was, circumstances presently to be related, will render the motive apparent. In the following session of 1802—3, he submitted the convention to the constitutional body, the Senate, for ratification. It was accordingly brought into debate and after debate, negatived; not however by the addition of a single Democratic vote to the federal votes, as stated in the Citizen, nor was it owing to the "factious animosity of those called federal men in the Senate" as asserted by Duane, but, if not unanimously, at least very nearly so; it is believed the Journals of the Senate, if referred to, will show the rejection was unanimous. That the public may understand what sort of a thing this convention was, which the Democratic prints now claim the merit of having approved of the first moment they saw it, we here republish it at length.

[Here follows the Convention with Spain, for which see the Virginia Gazette of 6th inst.]

Such is the famous Treaty of which the contents were first communicated to the public last February, more than eighteen months after it had been received by the President, and more than twelve months after it had been constitutially rejected by the Senate. However, by a species of leger-de-main, of which more by and bye, it was again brought before the Senate and ratified. We all remember how President Washington was branded as a traitor to his country, and how the federal Senate were execrated as a nest of infernal aristocrats, because they proceeded to ratify the British treaty before publishing it in all the newspapers and giving the people an opportunity to express their sentiments of it before the constitutional authorities meddled with it. But we'll let that pass; since that time we have seen stranger things than this.—Without, therefore, taking up the time of the reader with trifling, or at least useless observations of this sort, let us bestow a few moments attention on the instrument itself. "The principles of the convention, (says Duane) are simple," &c. "and as liberal on the part of the United States as Spain could have expected from the most sincere dispositions to promote a durable concord and friendship." Truly, I think so too.

The professed object of the treaty as the reader perceives from the preamble, is for "indemnification of those who have sustained losses, damages or injuries, in consequence of individuals of either nation, during the late war, contrary to existing treaty, or the laws of nations."

It is unnecessary to state to our commercial men what the nature of these "excesses" were. For a long period of time during the late war, the harbours of Spain became an asylum for a nest of French and Spanish pirates, by whom "*excesses*" were committed on the property of the American merchants to the amount of Several millions. A redress for these grievances was the ostensible object of the above convention; but if the reader will take the trouble to look at the sixth article, he will be perhaps, not a little surprized to find, that after expressly admitting the fact that "excesses" had been committed, by "foreign cruizers," "Consuls" and "Tribunals" in the dominion of Spain, and although to indemnify against these was the direct object of the convention, yet *all these cases are, without exception, expressly reserved out of the power of the Commissioners.*

Another objection is one taken by the Philadelphia Merchants, at a late meeting held at the City Coffee House, on the subject of Spanish wrongs; namely, that the treaty invests the Commissioners with the power of deciding upon the justice of all claims, without the first place settling in the treaty itself the principles on which such claims may be founded. There are other objections, but it is humbly conceived that the above are sufficient to afford ample justification to those who voted to reject the treaty; whether federalists or democrats. But here another question presents: and one that, if we had not become callous to constitutional violations, would be thought by some persons a very serious one.

It is admitted on all hands, that when the question was first taken in 1803 on the ratification, it received a negative. This we venture to contend, was a difinitive exercise of power, and being once fairly exercised, was, in contemplation and language of law, *executed and gone.* The words of the constitution are "He [the President] shall have powers *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties*, provided *two thirds of the Senators present, concur.*"

On this important fact we here take issue, and assert that, in the present case, "two thirds of the Senators present" *did not* "concur." Yet has a treaty been made. And how has it been made, you ask? Has the President, against the very letter and spirit of the Constitution, proceeded to make a treaty himself, without consulting the Senate, or rather in defiance of their negative? Have a little patience, reader, and I'll tell you how Mr. Jefferson manages these matters.

Being very apt to faint at the sight of the "effusion of humman blood," he was determined to patch up any sort of treaty with Spain so as to *bind her over to keep the peace;* and miserable as was the one fabricated by his ingenious diplomatic friend, Pinckney, yet as it seemed to have the quality of a justice of the peace's recognizance, he concluded at once to ratify it. Unexpectedly it was rejected both by friends and foes in the Senate, and it was found, in caucus, that on a reconsideration enough of votes, by one or two, could not be obtained so as to give him the two thirds required by the constitution, and which, though formerly an admirable contrivance to controul odious executive power, was now a most troublesome provision. What then was to be done? A majority he had, staunch enough for any purpose, and the only thing was to turn this ordinary majority into a constitutional one, suited to the case before them. A motion was therefore made to reconsider the treaty, and carried in the affirmative; this was succeeded by a second motion to let it lie over, and carried in the affirmative.—Another year elapses and behold by the election of a few of the right sect in place of some factious federalists, a majority of two thirds, all good democrats, appear on the floor and the treaty which had been legally rejected and become a "dead letter" is revived, brought before the Senate, and passes with closed doors. Such we believe to be a correct history of this transaction, which is perhaps the most ingenious evasion of an important provision of the constitution, that has been exhibited for the last two years.

The Marquis d'Yrujo will now understand how the delay he complains of, may be accounted for.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

ON A WAR WITH SPAIN.
[No. II.]

When an injury is received, or thought to be received from one nation by another, the ordinary method of proceeding is to go to war. I must confess it is not very common for the injured nation, on such occasions, to deliberate and weigh the impending consequences: to consider whether by war the injury already received will be lessened or only increased; be repaired or only aggravated.—Injuries are generally construed into *insults*, and the *honor* is supposed to be violated in proportion as property is injured, and there are certain bold and noble spirits who think an insult the greatest of all national, as well as individual offences; and honor, a possession that ought to be kept inviolate, by the nation as well as the private citizen, with the sacrifice, if necessary, of goods and chattels, and even of life itself.

Should any one hint to such men the propriety of *looking* before they *leap*: Should the mere enquiry be proposed whether more evil than good will not ensue from taking up arms, and a doubt insinuated with all possible diffidence, whether we ought to fight, if it should really appear that war will only augment the evil already suffered, how will the generous blood of such men boil; what a noble indignation, will be awakened in their bosoms; how will the fine sounds of *national honor, national dignity, national character*, flow from their inspired lips. What terrible names will they fix upon the cautious counsellor. How will they rail at him as a foreigner in spirit if not in blood; as a mean truckler to the enemy, the hired advocate of meanness and submission.

Anger has no ears, and it is therefore needless to remind such perturbed spirits that the subject urged upon them is the safety and welfare of their native country; that the interests of Spain, to come to the present point, are not commended to their pity or their tenderness, nor the conduct of Spain, either formerly in detaining our ships in America or allowing others to mal-treat us in Europe, been vindicated. That subject has been expressly waved. Allowing the injury to be atrocious in the first case, and allowing the refusal of redress to be in the second place unjustifiable, it has merely been made a subject of enquiry whether the interest (not of Spain,) but of America will be promoted by hostile measures. The enraged patriot has been entreated to check the torrent of his vengeance, and not for the sake of his *enemy*, but for his *own* sake.

The truth is, these angry champions are actuated by resentment for their own wrongs. If their personal honor has been wounded, or their commercial scemes been frustrated, and their immediate property been pillaged, they call upon their country to go to war. As to themselves, they hazard nothing. Their own safety, in particular, is not endangered. They can afford therefore to bluster about vengeance, national honor, insulted dignity and all that.

But these men are made not only deaf by their passions, but they are blinded by them. They see not that tho' threats and demands may possibly yet succeed in extorting compensation for their own losses, yet war, whatever benefits the nation may receive from it, can in no way, restore to them the money *they* have lost or atone for the affronts that *they* have received.

Neither do they recollect that not all the classes of their fellow citizens, nor all the members even of the mercantile classes have suffered by Spanish injustice, that to others therefore, it will be necessary to suggest some other motive than *vengeance for insult*.

The resentment which they represent as general, is confined to very narrow limits, and is, we hope, very far from rendering the bulk of the community blind to the obvious dictates of duty and discretion.

Whatever may be said of other nations, we have not hitherto acted in relation to foreign states, totally without consideration or foresight—we have not suffered ourselves to be whirled away to the field of battle by the first whispering of injury, the first gust of resentment. We have paused, we have compromised: when unable to obtain absolute and complete redress, what have we done? we have given up our claims, or have postponed the discussion of them.

There are certain ardent spirits who have poured the whole flood of their resentment on such tame, truckling maxims. They hesitate not in the career of their heroic indignation, to disturb *hallowed ashes*, and revile the memory of Washington himself, because he was always the friend of a pacific policy. But all this noisy rhetoric will hardly change the steady tenor of public opinion. People will still be inclined before they go to law, to enquire not only into the justice of their claim, but the possibility of their establishing it. They will generally be loath to pay twenty pounds of costs, to obtain a debt of ten pounds, after argument and persuasion have failed, they will not resort to violence, till they have enquired whether violence will get, what could not be obtained by argument.

There are, no doubt, individuals whose passions may induce them to attack a stone wall with their fists, on whose top the object of their enmity or vengeance is posted, and though the enemy exults in that ire which only injures and destroy itself, and the surrounding spectators bestow nothing but pity and contempt on his conduct, yet the madman stands acquitted in his own eyes, and receives comfort in the midst of his bruises, from the recollection that he has obeyed the dictates of a *just resentment*, and has sought a *noble revenge*. This folly and infatuation has sometimes been exemplified in the conduct of nations, but, to the honor of America, it will always be remembered, that her conduct has been widely different.

The warlike spirits may continue to revile the *Old President* for meanly submitting to pillage and insult, and for *wanting spirit* in the midst of two warring nations, to *side with either*: but happy is he who can quote the example of the illustrious Washington in favor of the measure he commends, and surely most unlucky are those disputants who brand as infamous, cowardly, or traitorous, the counsel or the motives by which Washington regulated his conduct.

POPLICOLA.

From the Gazette of the United States.

DISPUTE WITH SPAIN.

The serious aspect which our dispute with Spain has assumed—the disastrous consequences which it is believed would flow from a war with her—and the various opinions which are entertained by sensible and well meaning men, relative to the justice of our claims, render the subject of the dispute, the principles involved in it, and its probable operation, a subject of rational and important investigation.

Base and contemptible is that system of policy, which surrenders the just rights and honor of a people, in order to avoid the privations and hardships of war, yet the character of our country cannot be exalted by usurpation, nor its interests advanced, by madly rushing into hostilities, at a time when a weak and unprincipled administration has deprived it of the means either of injuring its enemies or defending itself.

Without a navy to protect our commerce, or an established army capable of defending our own habitations, with our fortifications neglected and forgotten, our revenue reduced, a great and burthensome addition lately made to our debts, and a respectable and numerous portion of the people proscribed and justly discontented, we should find in war nothing but defeat and disaster abroad, and imbecility, faction and confusion at home.

Pledged as is our government to adhere to the vile and despicable system which our present magnanimous chieftain denominates "economy"—detested as he is by that part of the community who could most readily supply the necessities of warlike operations, and utterly incapable as his ministers have shown themselves to be, of forming any wise or beneficial financial arrangements, there could be no rational hope of terminating an inglorious war but by an ignominious and dishonorable peace.

Under an administration which in time of profound peace and great external prosperity, has impaired and almost extinguished the energy of the nation, what can we expect but that in war, our very existence would be endangered?

Even supposing, what is altogether improbable, that a rupture with Spain would not involve us in the great European contest, our rulers are utterly incapable of providing the means of resistance against an enemy, whom we are too much in the habit of despising as weak and contemptible.

If, as has been threatened by a servant of Spain, she was to attempt to block up our harbors, where is the naval force sufficient to resist her? She might, in our present condition, as we have been told she would, with half a dozen ships of the line, a few frigates and some smaller vessels, command our coast from Georgia to Maine, while thousands of French privateers under Spanish commissions scoured the ocean, and swept our commerce off the face of the globe.

Whether any idea of maritime defence superior to that of a gun boat, would suggest itself to the mind of the philosopher of Monticello, can only be determined by the result; but taking our anticipations of the future, from our knowledge of the past, we cannot expect exertions vigorous in themselves or wise in their direction.

Disgraceful and ruinous as a war under such auspices would be to our Atlantic citizens, our western brethren would feel not less severely the mischiefs which under the present order of things would result from it.

There is nothing beyond the mountains which could prevent a Spanish force, or a French force under the Spanish authority, with the aid of the Indian allies, from harrassing and destroying our western settlements from Florida northwards. The mouth of the Mississippi might and undoubtedly would be closed, and all the benefits expected from the boasted acquisition of the real Louisiana effectually denied to us. We might indeed soon raise an army which after some time would be entirely adequate to our defence; but a standing army is, in the view of our republican rulers, unfriendly to liberty and hostile to free governments. Against raising or maintaining an effectual military force, Mr. Jefferson has frequently and solemnly pledged himself; and though consistency may make no part of his character, yet it can hardly be presumed that he would suddenly and unblushingly contradict all his former promises and protestations. Even if he were so disposed, he would find a great, perhaps an insuperable, obstacle in the effect which his ridiculous pretensions to economy have produced on the minds of the people. Fleets and armies cannot be maintained without a great and flourishing revenue. An increase of taxation would therefore undoubtedly be requisite. And after having been so long employed in teaching our citizens that taxation ought not to be submitted to, it is in vain to expect that they would cheerfully and efficiently yield to the burthens which he might then be inclined to impose on them. Besides, is it probable that his paltry vote seeking cabinet, destitute as it is of the ability to call forth our resources, or the industry to arrange our finances, would have the courage or integrity to hazard their popularity, by uniting in a vigorous system of fiscal exertion?

But if, as is most probable in the existing posture of European politics and from our present incapacity of maintaining the war alone, we should become involved in the vortex of European alliances, our situation would be truly alarming. If our government arranged us on the side of France, and sought her assistance, the fate of Holland, the low countries, Switzerland, Italy, and even of Spain herself, warn us how dearly we should pay for it. It is only necessary to mention such a connexion to bring into view, and to cause us to tremble at its pernicious consequences. If on the contrary, just after we have been meanly and basely employed, in calumniating and defaming Great Britain, we should be obliged to seek for shelter in her arms; to what a wretched state of degration would every proud and independent American feel himself reduced? How would our exclusive patriots who have so incessantly railed at our former administration for preserving even a friendly intercourse with her, be reconciled to putting ourselves under her protection and authority? Would they not exclaim against the danger of British corruption; the force of British influence, and be overwhelmed with the apprehension of assimilating our institutions to hers? Besides, smarting as she does under the malicious imputations which have been lately cast upon her, what inclination would she feel to enter into our cause with spirit and vigor, without deriving an adequate compensation from great and perhaps to us too highly injurious commercial disadvantages? Independently of these weighty considerations, it is not our interest to engage ourselves under any circumstances in foreign alliances. In our connexion with France we have already seen how difficult it is to extricate ourseves from them. The wise and virtuous Washington has entered his solemn protest against any extension of our national engagements, and for reasons which operate with as much force at this period as at any other. The weaker nation, whatever may be her exertions against the common enemy, is almost always obliged to surrender the advantages of the war to the stronger, while its losses fall on herself. None will affirm that either Britain or France would afford their assistance without the prospect of deriving equivalent benefit from their exertions in the cause; without engaging us to adhere firmly to their interests; and without making us essentially subservient to their designs. Thus would foreign politics become ingrafted on our system; foreign influence established in our councils, and its inevitable consequences, war, eternally abroad, and faction and confusion at home, would blight and desolate our fairest expectations.

Supposing then our claims to the barren, unhealthy and uninhabited sands of Florida to be well founded, shall we find in its possession any indemnification for the evils we shall sustain in wresting it from the Spaniards? And will our Atlantic citizens submit to the privations of a war, which our government has not the ability or spirit to conduct; and which may lead to the destruction of their best and dearest interests? AN AMERICAN.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	36s tash.
Wheat,	7s to 8s do.
New Flour, (superfine)	42s to 43s6 do.
Old do. do.	37s6 do.
Corn,	36s to 37s6 do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l do
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9 do.
Bacon,	7 1-2d do.

A report was in circulation yesterday, (says the New-York Gazette, of the 8th inst.) that the President of the United States intends immediately to lay an embargo on all vessels bound to Spain, in consequence of the dispatches from Mr. Pinckney, our minister at the court of Madrid, received by Mr. Dulton, arrived a few days since at this port in the brig Rose from Cadiz.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ON FEMALE CHARACTER.

There is an opinion, very generally received among the polite part of our sex, that the female character is not characterised by that diversity of feature, which so much distinguishes the individuals of our own. Indeed it has been a theme on which the poet has often displayed the luxuriancy of his wit and fancy; and to the want of character has he assigned that charm and delight, which the presence of the fair sex never fails to communicate to society. He has compared them to the gaudy tulip, and as that flower derives its principal estimation from the varieties of its colour, so it is to the varieties of colour, which the female character is always assuming, that he attributes that magical power of pleasing, which it possesses. But I cannot accede to that too generally received opinion; and must think, that upon a careful examination, it will be found, that the individuals of that choice portion of our species always possess some predominant inclination, some leading passion, which, from the constancy of its existence, gives a peculiar colouring to the characters; and though the hints may not be as strongly marked, yet they present all that variety, which is to be found in our own. This opinion has been confirmed by the opportunity lately afforded me among some of the fashionable circles of Richmond, of enjoying the company and conversation of two young ladies; of characters, very opposite indeed, but both of whom seem nearly to have attained all the excellence of their natures. The two, to whom I allude, are Amanda and Euphrasia. Amanda, although brought up amid the fashionable gaieties of one of our largest towns, seems to have been early led, by disposition, to cultivate the Muses; and to prefer to those fashionable follies, which, under the bewitching name of pleasure, are too apt to entrap the affections of a young lady, the calmer enjoyments of retirement and study. The consequence of this early destination has been, that to a vigorous understanding, for which she is indebted to nature, she has added all those refinements which spring from application;—a very cultivated taste, a mind highly enriched with learning, a peculiar delicacy of thought and expression; in short, a nameless charm, which seems to communicate itself to every thing which has any connexion with the young lady;—and to make her company the delight of every circle. With these advantages, she has a face, which, to an Antiquarian, who can admire nothing which is not truly antique, may not appear very striking; yet, to the real admirers of nature, it will always be viewed with delight;—and a person and manners which bespeak the chaste delicacy of Diana herself.

" The blossom opening to the day,
" The dews of Heav'n refin'd,
" Could not of purity display,
" To emulate her mind."

Euphrasia is the daughter of a gentleman who resides ——; where, from his uncommon success in business, he has accumulated a pretty fortune; and with the means, possesses all the disposition to indulge this only offspring of his love, in every thing that her heart can wish. Gifted by nature with an understanding, no less vigorous than Amanda's, she seems to have been equally desirous of improving it by art; and has perhaps taken even a more extended range in her studies; and attended to some of those branches of knowledge, which do not commonly compose a part of female education. Her face delights you with the sprightliness and animation of its look, and her person possesses all the grace and symmetry of Venus herself; the laughing loves seem to be the constant companions of her way, and the Graces hail her as one of their sisterhood, and willingly admit her into their circle. In short, whenever I see this young lady, I cannot but exclaim in the language of the poet,

Whate'er she does, where'er her steps she bends,
Grace on each action, silently attends.

But altho' these two young ladies seem to have attained all that richness of character, which so rarely falls to the lot of humanity; how different, how opposite are they in their dispositions! Amanda, softness itself, with all those amiable delicacies, so lovely in her sex, seems to retire from the world, and to shun that admiration which always attends her presence; even the zephyrs, which delight to wanton among the ringlets on or snowy neck, seem, at their approach, to excite her fears; and to cause the blush of virgin modesty to mantle her cheeks. While Euphrasia, conscious of her charms, seems to seek that applause, which she considers as only a just tribute to her merits. It is with great difficulty that Amanda can be induced to enter into conversation, and she often sits by and listens in silence to a discourse, in which, were she to take a part, she would delight every one with the justness of her ideas, and the melody of her voice. Euphrasia, on the other hand, is always soliciting attention, and catches at every opportunity of displaying her powers of conversation, and the brilliancy of her wit. Perhaps it would approach too near to what might be called the severity of criticism, to hold out any thing which might appear like a blemish in two characters so highly gifted with every accomplishment; but as it is not by a blind imitation, but a judicious discrimination of character, that we can ever hope to attain that perfection, to which we seem born to aspire, I would advise my female readers, at the same time that they endeavor to attain all the excellence of these two young ladies, to avoid, if possible, the apparent want of diffidence on the one hand, as well as the appearance of an excess of it on the other.

BICKERSTAFF.

Sporting Intelligence.—On Monday last (the 9th inst.) the great Sweepstake of $2100 dollars was run for over the Rappahannock Jockey Club ground:

Mr. J. Carter's filly Caroline, (started by Mr. Taylor) by Mufti, out of Mendoza's dam,	1—1
Mr. Turner's Good Man Richard,	2—2
Mr. Selden's sister to Lavinia,—(fell)	dis.
Mr. Dixon's Paragon,	dis.
Mr. Ball's filly—(fell)	dis.
Mr. Smock's Maid of the Oaks,	dis.
Mr. Washington's Marshall,	dis.

N. B.—Caroline could have distanced the field the first heat, had she ran for it.

The Jockey Club Purse on Tuesday—4 mile heats.

Mr. Taylor's Hamiltonian, by Diomed,	1—2—2—1
Mr. Taliaferro's Zantippe,	2—1—0—2
Mr. Selden's Lavania, bolted the first h.	dis.
Mr. Hoome's Peace Maker, drawn in consequence of being purchased,	3—

N. B. Hamiltonian won with great ease—as he likewise did the Proprietor's Purse (3 mile heats) at Broad-Rock and Richmond. (*Vir. Her.*)

From the Political and Commercial Register.

TO THE MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

SIR,

To your acknowledged attempt to corrupt my fidelity as a citizen, by engaging my services to support the reasoning of a foreign minister, you have dared to add the atrocity of impeaching the truth of my declaration, which had been made under the sacred obligations of an oath.

In the nature of your employment, and the paucity of your means, you might have found an excuse, as well as a motive, for the former part of your conduct; in the mortification of your failure only, can even the shadow of a cause be traced for this last departure from all that is honorable, just, and true.

The guarrantee of the nation will protect your person; but, as that guarantee cannot, in this country, be extended, by any construction, to invest a foreign minister with the privilege of falsely charging a citizen of the United States with perjury, and of promulgating that charge through the medium of a newspaper, neither your office, nor all the sanctions of diplomacy shall restrain my refutation of the deliberate falsehood, nor prevent the refutation being made through the same channel.

In your belief that "political intolerance" had prepared me to receive with "less reluctance" the communication of your proposals, you may have exhibited a correct view of your own mind, however grossly you were deceived in the analogy which it suggested.

The circumstances of that communication were faithfully and correctly detailed in my deposition, and, on a careful review of that statement, I solemnly assert that every part of the deposition is true. I shall therefore leave you to enjoy the honor and the benefit of the evasions and contradictions which you have attempted. By those contradictions you have endeavored to invalidate the disinterested oath of a man, who, in the relations of private character, would deem himself degraded by a comparison with the Marquis de Casa Yrujo.—A man, sir, who holds testimonials of personal worth, and public service, from different chief magistrates of his nation, which will obtain equal consideration with your boasted nobility, for they are certainly quite as honorable, and even of more ancient date than the title you bear.

You doubtless presumed that you had only to contradict "the editor of a newspaper, whose sheets" *(notwithstanding you had selected them to diffuse your elucidations!)* "are scarcely to be seen across the waters of the Schuylkill and the Delaware, who is without a place in the government, and without personal influence," effectually to dissipate all that he had stated under the obligations of his oath. In this presumption, however, you have only betrayed "a wicked heart *and* a miserable head." Where we are both known, it is not, I hope, an undue assumption to suppose that I should obtain equal credence with Mr. Yrujo, abstracted from the sanctions of my oath.

On the present occasion your malignity has forced me to a course of proceeding, in the vindication of my truth, of which, under all the "political intolerance" you have mentioned, I had heretofore scorned to avail myself. By the nature of your infamous imputation, I am compelled, for the information of those to whom I may be unknown, to exhibit such documents* as, in connexion with the facts I have stated, may establish my claims to belief against the contradictions with which you have unblushingly dared to attack me. When my fellow citizens of the United States, and the people of other countries shall have examined these vouchers of character, the publication of which has been thus extorted from me; when they have reflected that on the part of Major Jackson there could not have existed single motive for misstatement or departure from truth in framing his deposition; when they shall likewise have reflected that on the part of the marquis de Casa Yrujo, every motive arising out of mortification, every wish to avert the consequences of his unsuccessful attempt, were combined in the most forcible degree, to prompt his perversion of the truth; when these results are dispassionately considered, there will remain but one opinion on the subject.

Yes, sir, I even persuade myself that your own nation, thus informed, will pronounce that you have prostrated the dignity of your office, and violated moral obligation.

Your idle threat of "demanding the punishment of said Jackson from the government" I laugh to scorn, and consign to its merited contempt.

It is not in this country that a citizen can be punished for obeying the laws by disclosing the designs of a foreign minister. Nor is it within the control of *any* government to prevent a citizen of the United States from repelling such a charge as you have brought against me; nor of giving his refutation of the calumny thro' the same medium, with that you have chosen for its promulgation, a public newspaper; could any other doctrine prevail, our citizens would indeed become the miserable vassals of those "distinguished slaves," about whom you have prated.

W. JACKSON.

Philadelphia, October 9, 1804.

* *For want of room, we are obliged to omit the documents here alluded to.*

WASHINGTON, October 10.

It is with great pain we state that the Mail of yesterday from New-Orleans brought the intelligence of the death of *Governor* CLAIBORNE.

Died at New-Orleans on the 29th of August, HORE BROWSE TRIST, Collector of the Port.

Advices from Commodore Preble of May 15th state, that he had procured from the King of Naples the gun boats for aiding his operations against Tripoli, and that he had proceeded to Messina, where they lay, for the purpose of equiping them. An article under the Boston head states his having sailed from Messina on the 12th of July for the immediate purpose of bombarding Tripoli.

Information received by us since the date of our last paper confirms the news of the arrival of the John Adams at Gibraltar. The captain of that frigate was instructed to sail without delay for Malta, in case no apprehension was entertained of the hostility of Tunis or the other barbary powers. Having satisfied himself on this point, he accordingly sailed from Gibraltar on the 25th.

OCTOBER 12.

It is with sincere pleasure we are enabled to state that there is the best reason to believe the account of the death of Governor CLAIBORNE unfounded. Letters as late as the first of September have been received from him by the President of the United States, on which day the last mail left New Orleans—These letters state that Mr. Claiborne had been very ill, but was then so far recovered as to admit his transacting business.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

MAIN-STREET—RICHMOND,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant Repeating Watches, Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch-maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, Oct. 17th, 1804. ep8w

The Subscribers

Have commenced business in the house lately occupied by James Fisher, under the firm of

FISHER & LESUEUR:

They offer for sale a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

On the usual terms.

JAMES FISHER.
JOHN L. LESUEUR.

Richmond, Oct. 8, 1804. 3w

☞ JAMES FISHER hopes those persons indebted to him will make payments immediately, as the nature of his business will not admit of further indulgence.

The Subscribers,

Having rented a convenient Lumber-House on the Canal Basin, offer their services, under the firm of

C. & T. Saunders,

TO receive all kinds of PRODUCE on STORAGE, and to dispose of on Commission, to which strict attention and punctuality will be observed.

Cha H. Saunders.
Tarlton Saunders.

Richmond, October 8th, 1804. oaw2m

By virtue of a decree of the Court of

the United States, for 5th Circuit in the Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of June 1804, in behalf Phineas Bond, attorney for the creditors of Ezekel Edwards, against David Ross and others, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Goochland court-house, on the 29th day of November next,

A Tract of LAND,

IN said county, on Beaverdam Creek, containing fifteen hundred acres, more or less, including the land whereon the courthouse is situated, bounded by the lands of Samuel Woodson and others, and commonly called *Ross's Goochland court house Tract*, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, *D. M. for*
Jos. SCOTT, *M. D. V.*

October 15th, 1804. 13t.

Runaway in City Jail.

BRIDGE, a short thick fellow, of middle age, says he belongs to Mr. John Sommerville, of Granville county, No. Car. and eloped from *Arthur Johnson, his Overseer, on his Mecklenburg plantation*, in June or July last. The said plantation is within a mile of Sir Peyton Skipwith's seat. His owner or overseer is requested to come or send for him to

Wm. ROSE, Keeper.

October 15, 1804. oawtf

A new Publication.

Just received at *William Prichard's Book-Store*,

C. F. VOLNEY'S

VIEW OF THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

With Maps and Plates.

September 7.

MYER MARKS,

OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting business in the Cross-street, opposite the Bell Tavern, and solicits a share of the public patronage. He pledges himself to those who will please to favor him with their custom, that he will execute their work with neatness and dispatch, and flatters himself through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general satisfaction, and shall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the best materials, and has now on hand some handsome work finished in the neatest manner.

N. B. Orders from the country will be strictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to those who may wish to have their work done in the London stile, that he can execute the same equal to any from London.

☞ The highest price given for all kinds of FURRS; and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN. Sept. 10.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the West, by the river Neuse on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the East, and by a straight line from the first to the last mentioned water course on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almost a perfect square; better than one half of the tract consists of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the district of Hillsboro' is better calculated for raising stock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a most excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling house, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, smoke-house, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition suitable to the accommodation of a genteel family. There is also on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding several thousand bushels of grain. If the whole tract should be thot too large for one purchaser, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Possession may be had this fall as soon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be sown earlier if desired by the purchaser. Such persons as may be disposed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Bennehan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillsborough, (N. C.) Jul 16, 1804. 3m.

To be sold at Public Auction, on

Saturday the 8th day of December ensuing, on the premises, that spacious, elegant and convenient

HOUSE,

TOGETHER with all the GROUND annexed thereto, in this city, belonging to the estate of *Lewis Burwell*, esquire, deceased, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Page. The House is of brick, and contains eight rooms, two of which, the drawing and dining rooms, are the largest and most airy in the city; also, a good passage below, and dry cellars: It has a strong and handsome portico, built entirely of brick, floored, above and below, with marble, and a good kitchen and offices. There are several acres of ground, divided into a garden, and a lot, heretofore used as a paddock, all under good enclosures. The situation is convenient to the Capitol; commands, on two sides, extensive and beautiful water and land prospects, which can never be intercepted; and is bounded, on both the other sides, by streets. This property furnishes an establishment, for elegance and extent, unequalled by any other in the city so near the Capitol and seat of business, and must be daily encreasing in value. Terms of sale will be made known on the day; and, as about two thirds of the proceeds, in pursuance of Mr. Burwell's will, is to be placed on interest, for objects of some years duration, it will be in my power to give a very liberal credit for that proportion of the debt, upon the same being satisfactorily secured and bearing an interest, ensured to be punctually paid, from the date of sale.

In case of disappointment in the intended sale, the property may be had on rent for one year from that date, and may, in the mean time, be provisionally engaged. The house is ensured and premiums fully paid up. The subscriber, residing near the property, will shew it to any who may desire to view it.

E. CARRINGTON,

Acting Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804. tds.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

A NEGRO man about 47 or 8 years of age, and nearly 6 feet high, was lately committed to jail as a runaway, by the name of *Ignatius Butler*, with a counterfeit free paper. He says his real name is *William Stewart*, and belongs to the representatives of Mr. Richard Craven of Rockingham county, near Henry Miller's iron works. Mr. Craven bought him of William Waters of Madison county. He says Mr. Craven, in a speculating trip to the Jersies about 16 years ago, died there of the small pox. It was at this time that he eloped from his master's service, and has been travelling about in this state and Maryland ever since, in the several occupations of mill-wright, carpenter and shoemaker—in the two last he was chiefly employed while with Craven. Mr. Craven left two sons—*Michael*, the elder, and *William*. Michael had very red hair, and he believes they are both alive in Rockingham county. He further says, that his master was intimately acquainted with Maj. M'Dowell, a magistrate who lived within 7 or 8 miles of him.—The representatives of Craven are requested to come for him, and proving their claim to him, he will be delivered upon payment of fees and this advertisement, by

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper City Jail.

Richmond, June 20, 1804. law4w

Notice!

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherst county, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately, and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be discharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r. of John Dawson, dec.

August 10th, 1804. 3m.

TICKETS

IN THE

Richmond Academy Lottery,

For Sale by A. DAVIS, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 23th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the small sum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the use of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth street, Philadelphia;

WHICH will positively commence drawing at the State House in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for such tickets as may remain for sale during the drawing, or the cash advanced for them on allowing a small discount. From the great proportion already sold, it is expected that the tickets will soon be raised to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thousand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thousand,*		3,000
1	*two thousand,*		2,000
1	*one thousand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*seven,*		42,000
1	*first drawn No. on the 10th day,*		500
1	*15th,*		500
1	*20th,*		500
1	*25th,*		500
1	*30th,*		500
1	*35th,*		500
1	*40th,*		1000
1	*45th,*		1000
1	*50th,*		1000
1	*55th,*		1000
1	*first drawn No. on the last day, when there shall be only 600 tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes.*	*dolls.*	90,000

Considerably less than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the close of the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

☞ Tickets for sale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 85, South Second-street.
Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Chesnut-street; or
ADAM PREMIR, No. 184, *South Sixth-street*;
ANTHONY HOOKEY, *Corner of Green and Third-str.*
CHARLES BOWMAN, No. 16, *Bud-street*,
} *Comm'rs.*

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addressed to either of whom, post-paid and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to.

August 24th, 1804. ep23t.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ship Edward and Charles from London

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching season.

HE expects an additional supply, to complete an assortment, by the ship Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-street, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 17th, 1804.

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE,

HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Flatant Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Blister'd Steel; Cart Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; assortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY HOVEY.

September 25.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EDUCATION.

THE Trustees of Winchester Academy acquaint the public, that the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, the use of the Globes, Euclid, and the practical branches of the Mathematics are taught in the Academy, by the principal master and his assistants.

The school is provided with Globes and Maps, for the use of the lower classes; with Telescopes, and an electrical Machine; with an Air Pump, Eudiometers, and other parts of a chemical and philosophical Apparatus, for making the usual experiments on air, and exhibiting the properties of different elastic fluids.

In their examinations of the School, the Trustees have been highly pleased with the plan of teaching, and the proficiency of the pupils, and are extremely happy in adding, what they believe must greatly increase the utility of the institution, that Judge White will, in future, deliver in the Academy, a course of Lectures on the Laws and Constitutions of this State, and the United States.

These Lectures will commence annually on the first Monday in December, and continue until the last of the succeeding March; and it is confidently believed that every exertion in his power will be made by that gentleman, to render his Lectures beneficial to his pupils, and worthy of public patronage.

JOHN SMITH,
President of Trustees.

September 21st, 1804.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia for a law to pass establishing a Town on the lands of Mathew Harvey and William Mitchell, in the county of Botetourt on James River—also for building a Toll Bridge across James River, adjacent to the said town.

Botetourt, Sept. 22, 1804. 3w

FULL-BRED HORSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being very successful, for several years past, in breeding Horses from the best English Turf Stock, has now for sale, about 20, of unexceptionable blood, consisting of BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, from four to one years old:—Among them are three very fine imported Mares, and covered by Dragon and Sterling the last season. Warranted Pedigrees of them all will be shewn. They are very health, and in fine condition, and well worth the attention of any gentleman, who wishes to get the best blood. If they are not sold at private sale, they will be set up to the highest bidder, at the Bowling Green, on the second Tuesday in November next. One third of the money will be expected on the day of sale, one other third in six months after, and the remainder in twelve months. The subscriber has also three very fine English STALLIONS, to be sold at the same time and on the same terms, among them the famous horses Dragon and Archduke.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Sept. 15th, 1804. (rNov 13.)

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 13th last month, a Mulatto Slave named GEORGE, a large stout man, about 6 feet high, 34 or 35 years of age, has been used chiefly to working on a farm; his dress when he left me I am unable to describe, as he had a variety of clothing, which he carried with him, but I recollect he wore an old white hat, pretty large. He pretends to be a Methodist, but he is an artful villain, very fond of spirituous liquor, and when intoxicated, talkative and remarkably impertinent. He will endeavor to pass for a freeman, and may, for ought I know, produce a counterfeit pass in my name, or the name of Miss Elizabeth Harrison, to whom he belongs, but hired to me in February last for one year. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS reward if he is delivered to me at this place, or FIFTEEN if secured in any gaol in Virginia, besides any reasonable extra expences. He formerly belonged to Mr. Robert Wood, near Winchester, and has been seen since he left me in Frederick county, enquiring the road to Falmouth and Richmond.

ANDREW WODROW.

Romney, Hampshire county, Sept. 20, 1804. 3w

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has opened a

BROKER's OFFICE

IN one of the apartments above Mr. Burr's store. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

☞ It is the wish of the Editor of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER to engage an individual well qualified to *Report the Debates of Congress*. Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requested.

Editors of papers are requested to insert this advertisement a few times.

FOR SALE,

At Louisa courthouse, on the first Wednesday in December next,

182 valuable Slaves,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

BELONGING to the estate of Christopher Smith, deceased. Among them is a valuable TANNER, regularly bred to the business. The subscriber has refused to sell any of them privately, and they will certainly be offered at public sale at the time above mentioned. A credit 'till the 10th Feb. 1806, will be given, on the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date; but if the principal is punctually paid, the interest will be remitted.

CHARLES SMITH,
Acting Executor of Christopher Smith.

October 1st, 1804. 9t

EDUCATION.

JOHN D. BLAIR

INFORMS the public, that the Academy under his direction and that of Mr. WOOD, has commenced, after the usual vacation, where youth are instructed in the Greek, Latin and French Languages, the Mathematical Sciences, Astronomy, Geography, and Natural and Moral Philosophy.

In order that the students may make every possible proficiency, they are divided, according to their ages and their capacities, into separate classes, so that each individual receives the same attention and benefit, as if he were under the instruction of a private tutor.

N. B. J. WOOD has also established a separate class, not interfering with the public school hours, for those who chuse to be instructed in the art of Drawing and Painting.

Richmond, October 4, 1804.

ALMANACS

—For 1805—

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A GENERAL AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

Suitable to the ensuing season.

THEY expect a further supply by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their assortment—which will be disposed of at their usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increase of the capital of the said Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

FOR SALE,

On the third day of January next, on the premises,

MY TRACT of LAND in the county of Goochland, adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Miller, Mr. Gideon Mims, and others, containing between five and six hundred acres, about 5 miles from the courthouse, 3 from James River, and 2 from Captain Josiah Leak's manufacturing mill, in a wealthy and agreeable neighborhood. The buildings are good and in repair; large and extensive orchards of all kinds of fruit, and is sufficient to work 10 hands, & in good order for cropping. Sixty or seventy bushels of wheat will be sowed in good time. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, and a deed of trust on the land as a further security.

On the same day and place, will be sold, about 150 barrels of CORN, the crop of FODDER, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. on 6 months credit, the purchasers to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

WALTER COLES.

Hanover, October 8, 1804. law13t

N. B. In order to accommodate purchasers, the Land would be divided into two or three tracts, as those inclined to buy might agree on.

FALL GOODS.

William Galt

Has received by the ship Susan & Polly, from London, and the ship Mary, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, October 6, 1804. 6w

A Young Man,

WHO can produce the most satisfactory testimonials of the propriety of his conduct, &c. wishes to be employed in the capacity of SUPERCARGO, to the West Indies, or a port in Europe—A line addressed to A. B. and left at the Printing Office hereof, will be immediately attended to.

October 6.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By JOHN COURTNEY, Jun.

The VIRGINIA ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1805;

Containing besides the Astronomical calculations, by E. BATES,

JUDGMENT of weather,
Length of days,
Festivals, and other remarkable days,
Officers of the Supreme Executive,
Ditto of the Supreme Courts,
Members of the Privy Council,
Ditto of the Senate,
Ditto House of Delegates,
Correct lists of the time and places of holding the Supreme Courts in Virginia,
District do.—Quarterly do.—County do.
Useful Medical Receipts, for the use of Families,
A variety of pieces on Agriculture,
Specimens of Speech or Speaking,
Curious Advertisement,
ELINOR, A Sentimental Tale,
An account of the Meteors, which appeared in Richmond, April 25th, 1803,
A variety of Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c.
The yearly meetings of the people called Quakers,
The Militia,—A number of useful Tables,
Large List of Roads, &c. &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PEDLARS, and others, will find it an object, to make speedy purchases, as they will be furnished much lower than the customary price, which they have been sold at in this city.

☞ The above Almanack is published on good white paper, and new type; and may be had at the Printing-Office of AUGUSTINE DAVIS, and of JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. near the Courthouse.

Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1804.

NOTICE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

At Hanover court-house, on Wednesday the 24th day of October next, will be exposed to sale at Auction,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND;

ONE of them containing 775½ acres, more or less, and is commonly known and called by the name of BIRD'S TRACT, part whereof lies in Goochland and part in Hanover.

The other Tract contains 100 acres, more or less, and lies in Hanover. The subscriber believes that the latter Tract is commonly known by the name of FENTON'S PLACE. Both Tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together. These Lands are about 22 miles from the city of Richmond, in a healthy situation and an agreeable neighborhood.

The sale will be made by virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas Thompson and Jane Isabella his wife, and Wm. Du-Val, to George Yuille, dated the 22d of March, 1796, and recorded in the general court in June following, to secure the payment of a debt due from the said Thomas Thompson to Murdock, Fearn, and Co.—and which deed of trust the subscriber was authorised to carry into effect, by a deed of assignment made between him and the aforenamed Thomas Thompson and George Yuille, dated the 23d day of January, 1798, and recorded in the general court the 14th of November following. The terms of sale are—one third of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale—one third in 12 months—and the other third in 18 months from the day of sale. Bond and approved security will be required, as also a deed of trust upon the land—and a deed of conveyance with special warranty will be executed to the purchaser, by

CHARLES COPLAND.

Richmond, Sept. 10th, 1804. law4w